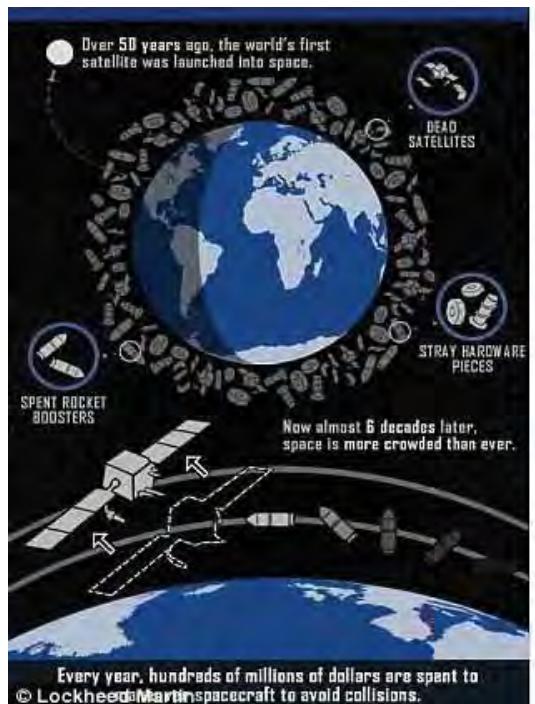


4. STM議論加速の背景

観測能力の向上



メガコンステレーション計画の勃興

アラート数の増加

<特殊なPMDの必要性>

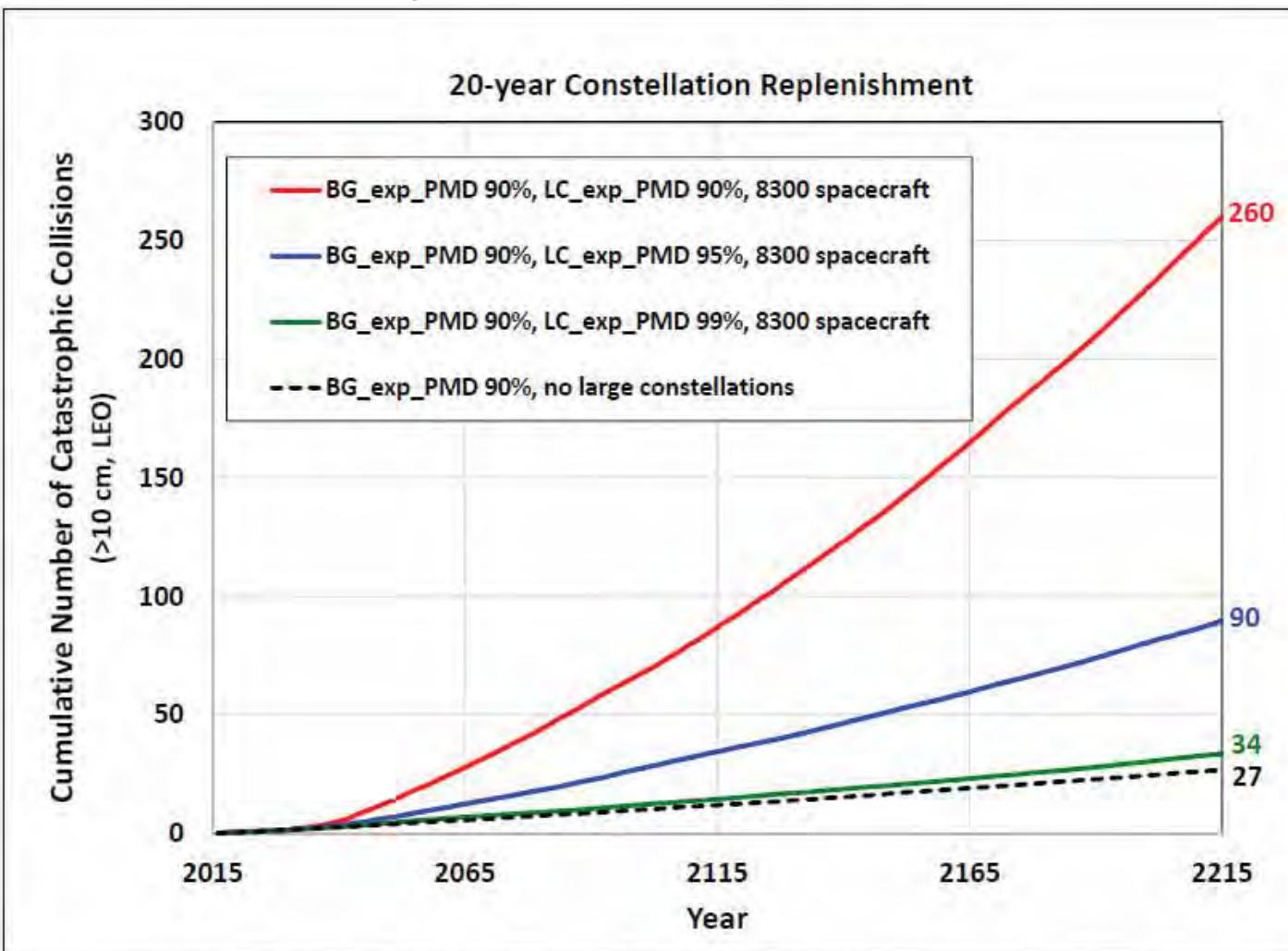


Figure 5. Results from LC scenarios where the LCs maintain full operations with spacecraft replenishment for 20 years. The total number of spacecraft in 3 LCs is 8300. The total numbers of catastrophic collisions in 200 years for the 4 curves are (top to bottom) 260, 90, 34, and 27, respectively.

(出典) NASA Orbital Debris Program Office, ORBITAL DEBRIS QUARTERLY NEWS, Vol.22, Issue 3 (Sep. 2018).

<単位空間あたりの密度>

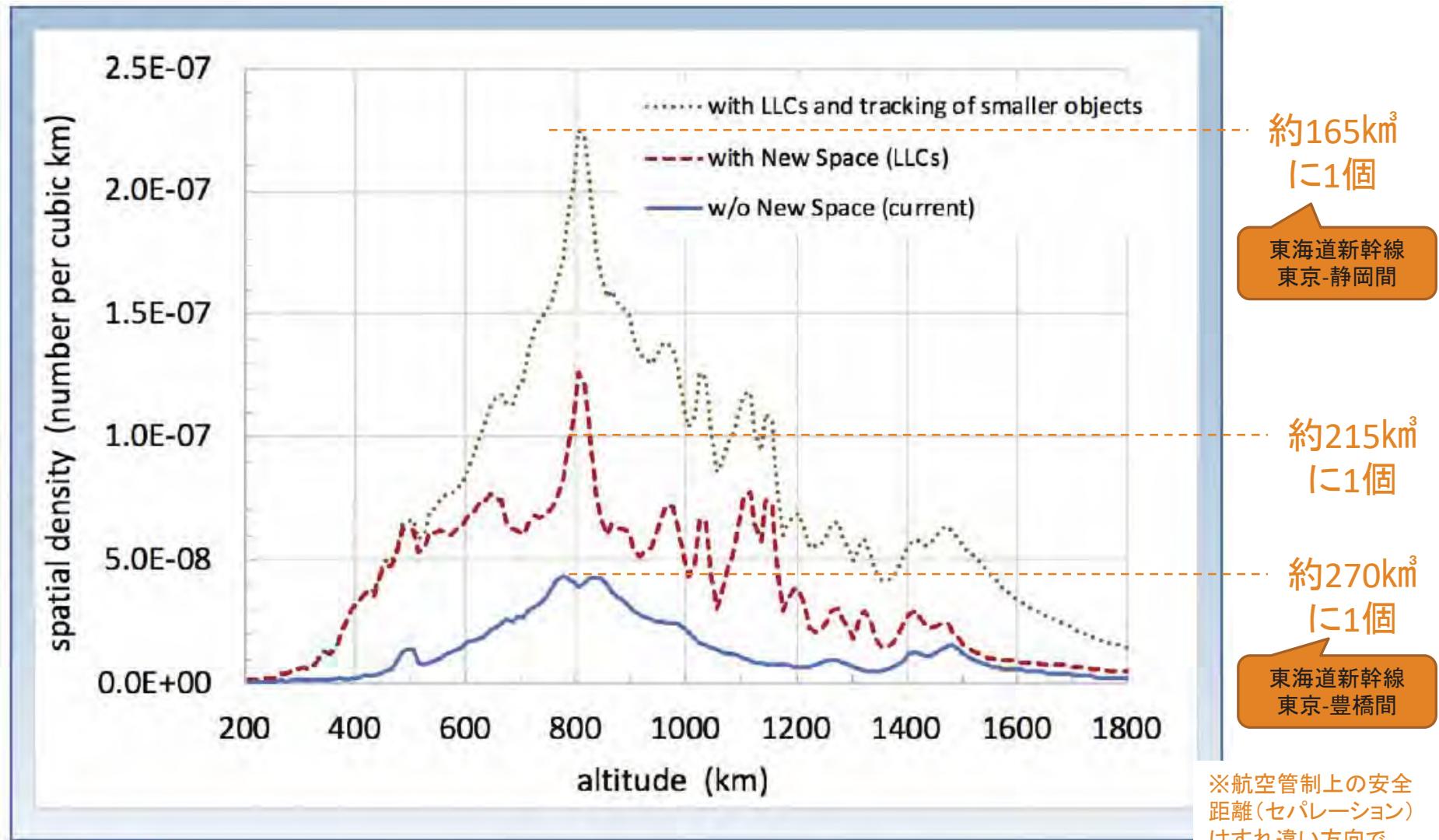
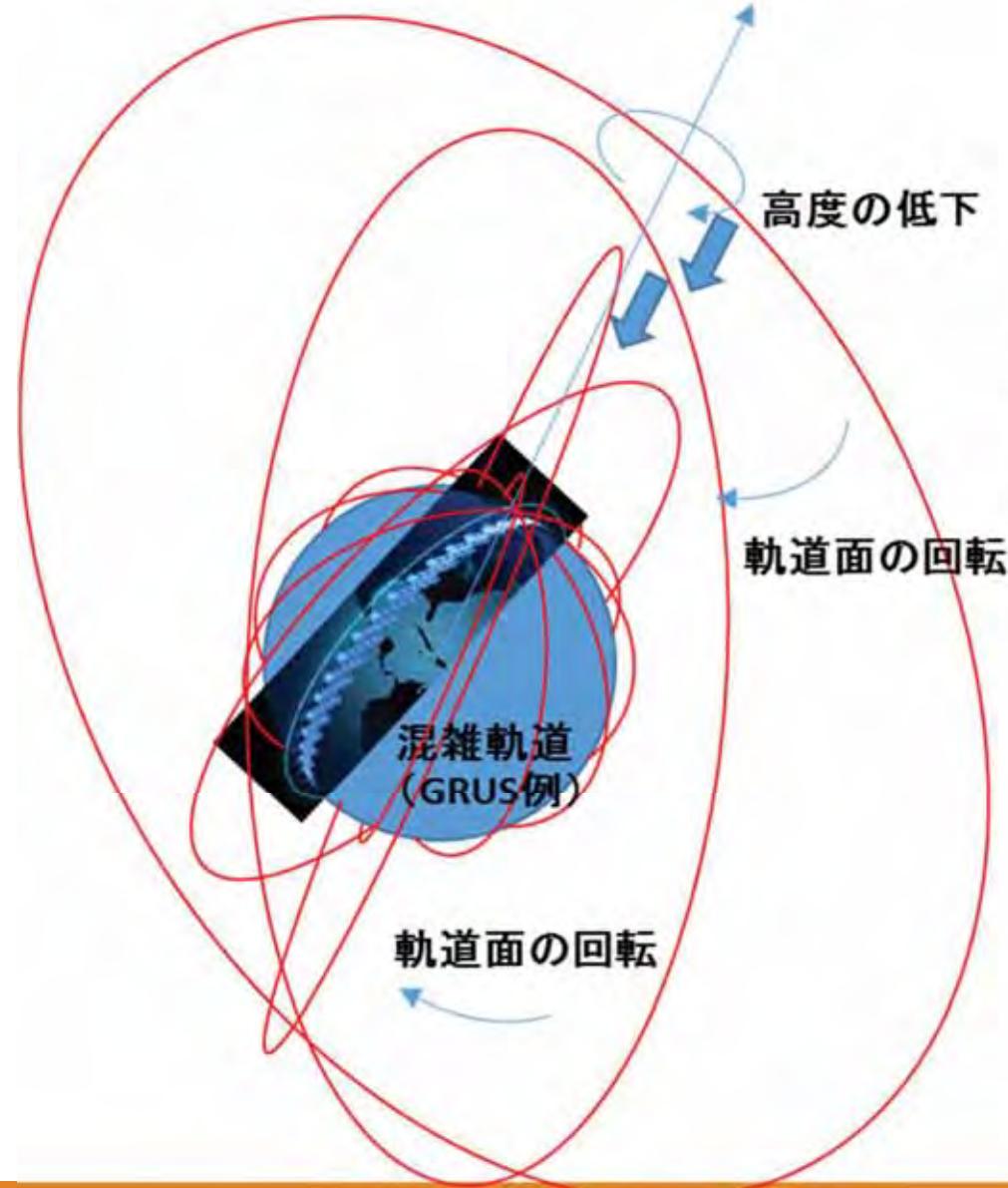


Figure 3: Spatial density of objects in LEO with and without New Space activity. Adding New Space LLCs will increase the density at all altitudes due to replenishment, disposal, and failed satellites. Adding the smaller objects that would appear with an improved tracking system could increase the density at all altitudes even more.

(出典) GLENN PETERSON, MARLON SORGE & WILLIAM AILOR, SPACE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IN THE AGE OF NEW SPACE (2018), https://aerospace.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/SpaceTrafficMgmt_0.pdf (last visited March 15, 2019).

<混雑軌道との交差>



OneWeb社
高高度周回衛星群
1000km以上
(OneWEB例)

GRUS (Axelspace社)



100Kg級超小型衛星50機による地上分解能2.5m
の地球観測網構築構想。2018年打上げ開始、
2022年に完成予定。

5. STMの主要な論点

①米国CSTMのサービス提供形態の議論

(衛星運用者等からのデータ収集インセンティブ)

(各国からの資金拠出インセンティブ)

②SSA情報の国際的な共有方法の議論

(国防関連情報のクリアランスをどう設定するか)

- ・政府/JAXAのSSAデータをどこまで国際的に共有可能か。
- ・国際共通データベースの運営のために資金分担枠組み。

③運用者共通のルールを検討

・事前統制規則

-データ共有規則(ライトプラン、マヌーバ情報、連絡先情報)

-交通規則(データベース利用、衝突回避運用、連絡運用)

・事後統制規則(過失基準、損害賠償請求権)

<注目すべき動き>

●米FCC



2004年デブリ発生防止基準の改訂



●アカデミアでの検討



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between
The International Astronautical Federation (IAF)
and
The International Institute of Space Law (IISL)
and

2018年に、IAF、IISL、IAAがSTM研究に係る協力覚書締結。

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION, WHICH ADDRESS IS 50 RUE DE LA PAIX, 75000 PARIS, FRANCE; THE

●米DOC

STMに関する国際的な会議を開催予定



●産業界の動き



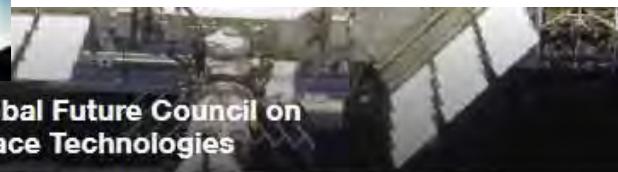
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency | News & Events

CONFERS to Establish “Rules of the Road” for On-Orbit Servicing of Satellites

Industry/government forum gears up to help accelerate orbital capabilities for the 21st century and beyond by providing a clear technical basis for responsible, cooperative



Global Future Council on
Space Technologies



6. まとめ

- 米国政府の様子見のきらいがある一方、CONFERS、WEF等の民間活動の動きも活発。FCCのデブリ規制強化の意見招請やISOでの動き等を要注視。(米国内にはいらつきも見られる。(*1))
- 国際法上、宇宙空間は交通管理に向かない性質の空間であるため、交通秩序が維持されない場合に最も不利益を被るであろう衛星運用者が積極的にルール作りに参画するべき。(*2)
- 米商務省のような視点による「STMによる産業促進」と国際政策としてのSTMをどのようにバランスさせるか。「運用安全では競争より協力を」という声もある。)
- 「議論を通じて理解を深める場」としての勉強会を継続。
- 衛星運用関係者(衛星事業者、大学、軌道ツール開発者等)が、ボトムアップでの規範作りに参画していくことを期待。

(*1) Brian Weeden, “Time for a compromise on space traffic management”, The Space Review, March 11, 2019.

(*2) 竹内悠「国際宇宙交通管理(STM)レジームによる国際宇宙ガバナンス確立の必要性」『法学政治学論究』第120号(慶應義塾大学法学政治学論究編集委員会、2019年3月)参照。

予 備

<欧洲における議論動向>

Parallel routes towards common objectives

	United States	Europe
Policy drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National security (vulnerability, Space Pearl Harbor...) Military superiority in space (Ultimate high-ground) Promotion of commercial market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of investment and of socio-economic return Meeting security requirements of service-driven policy Achieve autonomy
Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of responsibilities between DoD and DoC (SSA/STM); Top down approach to military/civil domains Other national institutions on case-by-case (NASA, NOAA, FCC, FAA) Intricate relations between the different actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple actors loosely coordinated European countries (dual approach, reluctance to transfer sovereignty, European cooperation challenged) EU and its agencies (crossroad of space and security policies, evolving role under consideration) ESA (capability-building)
Major developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New national space security strategy National STM policy (SPD-3) Establishment of a Space Force within the DoD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New regulation (SSA component) Upcoming Space Defence Strategies (France, UK); Rising awareness in policy debate (capabilities, coordination, cooperation with partners)
SSA capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-sufficient (unmatched SSA capabilities, precision to be improved, coverage to be complemented) Enhancement: Space Fence, SSA data “crowdsourcing” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong reliance on U.S. SSA data sharing agreements; Improvement of SSA capabilities expected in coming years
Involvement of private actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy intends to foster commercial activities (SSA data, contribution to STM...); Developing commercial activity in SSA data and related services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly contractors (R&D projects, development and manufacturing); Repeated calls for more industry-led initiatives but no policy decision